

神州日報

National Herald

通告全國報界

本報自庚戌歲開辦以來，承蒙各界愛護，日見發達。茲因業務擴展，遷往新址辦公。凡我同人，務請於本月二十日前，將原辦公處之各項文件，一律搬移至新址。此佈。

求李梅庵先生墨寶者鑒

李梅庵先生，字子雲，安徽人。曾任上海市政府秘書長，現任上海市政府顧問。其書法造詣深厚，墨寶極多。如有求索者，請洽本報編輯部。

蕪湖明遠電燈公司六月十三號股東大會

本公司定於六月十三日（星期日）上午十時，在蕪湖明遠電燈公司會議室召開股東大會。屆時請各股東準時出席。此佈。

美術叢書第八集出版

本叢書第八集，內容豐富，圖文並茂。現已出版，歡迎各界人士購買。每冊售價大洋一角。

學界諸君願購五折教科書者鑒

本報為推廣教育，特設教科書五折優惠。凡購書者，請出示本報優惠券，即可享受五折優惠。此佈。

新字典

本字典收錄字彙豐富，釋義詳盡。現已出版，歡迎各界人士購買。每冊售價大洋二角。

真相畫報山之緣起

本畫報旨在揭露社會真相，傳播進步思想。現已出版，歡迎各界人士購買。每冊售價大洋一角。

中國精益眼鏡公司特別廣告

本公司生產之眼鏡，品質優良，價格公道。歡迎各界人士光臨選購。地址：上海四馬路。

中華實業銀行招股廣告

本銀行定於本月二十日召開招股大會。凡有意認購者，請於會前將認購款項交至本行。此佈。

佛教會臨時法務所上海機關部通告

凡欲知佛教會一切詳情者請向本所索取章程及有見於世者請向本所函索章程及有見於世者請向本所函索章程

神州日報五週年紀念詞

(未完)

神州日報五週年紀念詞 (未完)

救亡商權大會

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感謝良醫周濟平先生附贈醫學學生藥方

威武不屈

自試百驗包愈疝氣丸
 服 一刻痛止
 後 一天脹消
 年六歲服一料大遠隨見效外方遠寄者郵日銀一元五角料
 絕世奇者府寄貼上邊丹寒濕疝毛扎投自自疝氣未見效病
 上海二 路四小 園對面 藥房長日 藥
 小腸疝氣，其病有上疝下疝，久不治則成癰，其苦甚矣。本丸專治此症，不論男女老幼，一服即愈。每料銀一元，郵費五角。凡患此症者，請速購服，以免後患。

徐景明先生牙科減價數月以惠同胞

[illegible]

余君寶之

復有要商乞將新址地名號數開示鄰寄藉祥市轉之弟收或請移玉該處弟當面領教藉以粉

進步會通告

[illegible]

張閻華 游藝賽珍慈善大會廣告熱心各號公鑒

卷一百一十五 雜記

張園華洋游藝珍燕大會廣告

本思民不勝生。其兼此意。故不特化人太深。來日

現代

身康健腎虧則百病叢生

腎形如卵居背脊骨之兩旁專司精血之清濁以爲升降清之爲津液充沛於心灌輸百脈濁之爲污水毒質由大小腸而分洩之五未分洩時無論體質之強弱必含有或多或少之污水雜質一經腎部分清則污水盡去血液清潔以資榮養一身是以人以腎爲根本設腎臟稍有不足則汚濁易滯血液不清以致諸病迭出如頭痛背痛頭暈腰足疼痛步履艱難風溼癱瘓等症是皆腎弱先兆欲消弭上述諸患宜以保腎爲第一要義

愈遺精壯弱體之確證

各埠藥房均有出售 每瓶大洋
一元二角 打大洋拾二元正

上海 江西北路五十一號

兜安氏西藥公司啓

兜安大醫生賜鑒敬謝者余游學京瀛四五年蒙嚴遊歷
請假返國祇以過於悼傷致內腎虧乏夜寐遺精月必數
次不堪其累今春敝友來舍述及

服然余素不崇信醫藥又不能負故友之美意且奇贈贈
瓶一經試服即覺精神微長效驗顯然於是深信 大醫
生良藥之奇效不勝愉悅余隨購隨服已逾一打而夜夢

兜安氏秘製保腎丸



(中國報紙之始祖)

以叙九族外協庶政以和兆民務清躬本克

者鉤稽。

允宗

專電

用同上

任國民以救財政危

率兵一標入藏平亂

自蒞參義完旁總以爲藹

使
同
上

言建築漢口市政房屋與

祖國前途有阻礙云

表之言治未。免有誤會。本報甚望華僑之三思也。

理毫無抑屈該民人何得狡辯云云

元單參某耶矣个隣宣荷蘇人肖余工前比急見同上

事辦妥情形通告中央各省

潮州日報五周年祝詞

教養其俗淫於

德人少壯覺言言也

六
耳
司
冬
佳
林
四

眞都督以軍人加入政黨其弊有三

卓去平黃州死事者人五月十四

取消同上

已有確證衆心不平五月十四香港電

日號壬五月十四

洋中軍勇維持會以目的爲達因通電即日取消同上

期謹致祝詞如下共和肇基言權不振刊著自由抒發偉論起

五、統一國民建設奇彩益焜是大紀元

其倫等

金

國典
詭言論之自由哀民生之彫劫聽鵲鳩其

萬端之待理兮願貴報同人勿墮其前志而臻世界於大同

神州報館諸君子鑒
觥觥貴報五歷寒暑
喁吁萬手瘡痍萬

神州報館鑒貴報出華王國長南京民社支部敬祝

●本日各處公電因限於篇幅統俟明日補登

江田縣志卷之四

定貨
貨
惠
顧
諸
公
敢
煩
移
玉
行
庫
立
可
代
辦

售附
新茶花
下上
本
洋每
四本
角價
(**歷**


女子手簡 (洋二角) 軍民教育
陽明集要二種 (新刊附派別一頁未附大綱)
古本大學一卷價洋每部二元四

[illegible][illegible]

陰歷 四月 初一 日係 伶界 聯合 會全 體議 決合 滬上 各舞 臺各 戲園 著名 藝員 及新 舊劇 家合 演義 務最 好戲

正	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	十一	十二
小	王	王	陳	張	曹	小	小	吳			
福	益	永	永	德	甫	桂	壽	鳳			
安	芳	利	奎	祿	臣	枝	仙	鳴			
郭	蓋	趙	張	張	郭	劉	沈	諸			
玉	月	月	顧	桂	仙	燕	紫	壽			
亭	樓	來	來	軒	舫	權	英	卿			
華	劉	祥	福	李	明	金	沈	王			
	坤	武	班	七	海	呂	香	子			
	合	行	七		上	小	金	云			
	演	武	班		打	船	奎	滿			
	合	行	七					彩			
	演	武	班					芝			
	合	行	七					花			
	演	武	班					紅			

今造各種改良完全離鼻眼鏡



本廠創自造眼鏡以來歷有餘年後到種種日改良新造各種
離鼻眼鏡十有餘種可免礙物耳
 想出種種妙法眾目所共睹大小舒服愛之不釋與前所造之離鼻眼鏡然不同愈出愈巧悅目精細經學醫士考驗裝目格片無光近老患目不華者俱能照配**有光線表較準合久保固力配輕便**
 度數絲毫無錯其價格外克己以圖推廣茲將明剪改方足以相酬諸君起高武精神列圖自強則需
塞漏卮特造各種銀鍍金銀鍍銅鍍銀鍍黃銅頭常夾別針不統感或成章獎牌等類無色不有均合男女裝飾自來珠翠皆可定製出**本金足貨迅速無論洋銀金銀鏡首飾均用**
赤煉就如如有不合仍可兌換

非徒牟利實欲推廣土貨想熱心同胞必樂用中國自製之外國近有洋貨作中假售幸願同胞留意察臨証憑幸垂顧焉上海跑馬廳二馬路西口分設蘇州馬路三昌號電話一七零四

世界美術畫

最新泰西裸體女犯攝影洋裝金字布面 一厚冊	洋二元
出版泰西裸體女犯攝影洋裝金字布面 一厚冊	洋二元
中國美人出浴圖 新出十二頁	洋一元二角
東美人出浴圖 五色水 各出一打每打一元	洋一元二角
泰西裸體美人遊戲圖 甲乙丙丁四種每種一打	洋一元二角
泰東西自由結婚夫婦愛情之寫真一打	洋一元二角
中西裸體美人掛鏡 中美德法四國每國四幅每四大副	洋一元二角
精印美術學校臨裸體美人畫真 新出四十頁每頁五分	洋四角
精印大命革血戰寫真 一冊	洋四角
精印革命明信片 甲乙丙三	打每打三角

外埠郵政局滙兌不通之處郵票亦可代價惟作九五折計
 算並批格外從廉郵政局寄費每元加一成照算
 上海四馬路第二百零二號(商)書畫大成公司發行

第一千八百三十六號

京都天寶齋廣告同胞 如患痼疾從速試之立能消脹平囊○可以一刻而止矣宜慎宜認○時以自誤

愈小腸疝氣限言永遠斷根

本齋專治小腸疝氣不論新久一經服藥無不立見奇效此藥乃本齋祖傳秘方選用上等藥材精製而成其效如神凡患此症者請速來試一試便知其妙也

上海英大馬路三馬路天寶齋藥房

女界寶

總發行所 上海五洲大藥房

此乃女子世界無上之寶具

凡體虛經水不調赤帶白帶難產產後諸症服之立見奇效

每瓶一元 每打十元

安胎保產且生子必能強健

廣東新到各種花草

本園由粵自辦來申白蘭花菊花以及各種雜花數千種 貴客光顧 與衆不同批發面議 西門外花園路 斜對面 蔚花園啓

少年縱慾損傷元氣服韋廉士大醫生紅色補丸而獲全愈

劉君玉清

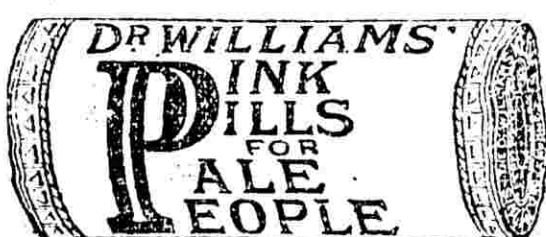
廣東英德沙口埠油糧號主人也

曾自述病狀云○一千九百十年冬余因夜不成寐以致心思煩亂身體失力日間不克辦公頭常疼痛欲裂行路時忽覺頭暈目眩欲欲傾仆其所以如是軟弱者實因溺於女色深宵不睡元氣損傷之所致也受此慘苦曆有多日既乏藥片換骨又無主顧關心體弱病深幾將絕望一日適閱報章載有如余同病之少年爲韋廉士大醫生紅色補丸所治愈於是決意購服之甫及一瓶大有轉機夜能安睡頭痛稍減接連再服心甚暢快所有頭痛各疾一應全消迄今絕無復發居然得享康健之幸福矣余深感韋廉士大醫生紅色補丸之奇功甚願作此證書登報報願



劉玉清小照

因我國多有如余同病之少年也所費者須購真韋廉士大醫生紅色補丸服之方能有效耳



韋廉士大醫生紅色補丸

韋廉士大醫生紅色補丸所治愈各疾如血氣虧損胃不消化風濕骨痛以及婦科諸症是也中國各處商店凡經售西藥者均有出售如疑假冒可向上海四川路八十四號韋廉士大醫生藥局函購或向重慶白象街分行函購亦可每一瓶大洋一元五角每六瓶大洋八元遠近郵費一律在內



燕醫生瀉補丸

凡人飲食過多腹中膨脹胸膈悶閉虛實咸宜果無後患消食通神靈驗異常全球購服頗多諸大名醫皆已試驗莫不謂效力偉大志晉隆洋行總經理

咳嗽痰多試驗養津玉液膏

凡患咳嗽○諸服此膏○奇方濟世○效若仙丹○普天下○獨一無二○氣喘咳嗽○服後立愈

此膏專治咳嗽痰多不論新久一經服藥無不立見奇效此膏乃本齋祖傳秘方選用上等藥材精製而成其效如神凡患此症者請速來試一試便知其妙也

上海英大馬路三馬路天寶齋藥房

中國通商銀行謹白

本銀行自創始以來參照八寶化毒散此散功効極大專治一切內外惡毒癰疽疔瘡之立止止痛平復無形凡患此症者請速來試一試便知其妙也

上海英大馬路三馬路天寶齋藥房

患有頭暈者注意

本藥專治頭暈目眩不論新久一經服藥無不立見奇效此藥乃本齋祖傳秘方選用上等藥材精製而成其效如神凡患此症者請速來試一試便知其妙也

上海英大馬路三馬路天寶齋藥房

BIVO 別福 酒精鐵汁牛

BEEF AND IRON WINE

別福牛汁鐵精酒乃按醫藥科學所精製者質料純粹氣味甘芳其所含牛汁鐵精及他種補品均爲滋養身體要質故有恢復及激發之功○其牛汁中之鐵與血精及牛肉所有精華無不悉備凡係人身所需者均能直接填補○鐵精爲血之製造者且能助他種補劑更有力故爲血經之要劑其與牛汁等修合更爲完善現荷荷美酒亦能提壯精神充補氣血則此酒之價值可知而矣○凡心力盡瘁氣血衰耗飲食減少肌肉消瘦舉動乏力肢體困倦照之有功效又安眠

婦女及孱弱老人常飲之最爲有益

又患重病後服之元氣即能恢復

操勞過度服之精神常能奮興

又用腦太過夜不成寐服之

前服之最良婦女病服之

之每多奇效此酒者

能常飲能使身體堅固精神充足雖逢酷暑嚴寒定必異常暢適○此酒各處暢銷久已名馳中外其瓶裝式樣極爲文雅爲最佳饋贈禮品 賜顧者請認明別福二字爲商標庶不爲劣品所欺 中國各埠著名西藥房均有發售

上海英大馬路三馬路天寶齋藥房

第一千八百三

塞漏卮之利器 挽利權之大將 人人宜備刻不可離 手救危急手保生命 內服外用立見奇功

價目

樣包五分入九三十
小包一角入九八十
中包二角半入九二
百四十粒裝銀匣一只
附送銀匣一只
附送銀匣一只
附送銀匣一只
附送銀匣一只

外埠函購章程

遠近函購一元以上郵
費免取如二元以上可
打九折五元以上可打
八折匯兌不通可以郵
費代價九折計算
如願訂約經理者另有
優待批單奉告

特約經理處

南京 花牌樓新華局
鎮江 五洲大藥房
蘇州 中街大藥房
無錫 中街大藥房
上海 四馬路老福里底
漢口 中街大藥房
重慶 中街大藥房
雲南 中街大藥房
新源書局

清江 中街大藥房
漢口 中街大藥房
湖南 中街大藥房
河南 中街大藥房
奉天 中街大藥房
營口 中街大藥房
光華堂

煙台 文盛福
重慶 中西大藥房
雲南 中街大藥房
新源書局

清醒丸乃藥界之泰斗遠西醫之秘方用華產精造期望挽回利權若非功力超羣何能達到目的自去夏發行以來曾蒙各界歡迎凡經嘗試者莫不嘖嘖稱贊是故得以聲名揚溢全國暢銷誠不愧為中華天產之特色也

一粒之妙用如常含清醒丸一粒時覺口中香芳清涼生津之妙

二粒之妙用如口乾舌燥或患牙患用清醒丸二粒塞於痛處立即風立止有止渴潤喉之妙

三粒之妙用如精神倦乏之時或夏秋之間口含清醒丸三粒立覺精神爽快時疫解清氣百病不傾如此妙品舟車旅行刻不可離

四粒之妙用如食物不化飯後飽脹即服清醒丸四粒過一二小時立即胃開脾旺肚飢思食飯後常服可免食積胃脹之患

五粒之妙用如烟酒過醉或頭昏眼花者服清醒丸五粒立刻神清氣爽腦安目明解紙烟醒酒妙用非凡

六粒之妙用如氣鬱腹脹反胃作酸者服清醒丸六粒立刻解鬱散悶心胸愉快每日常服可除一切胃病食量有加體質強健洵推衛生無上妙品

七粒之妙用凡傷風傷食嘔惡反胃心胃疼痛服清醒丸七粒立能平胃順氣化食消痞食後常服除根不復所費有限獲益實大

八粒之妙用如在燕會熱鬧受感傷中濁氣或食不潔立時昏悶肚腹疼痛者服清醒丸八粒頓能腹寬痛止辟散濁氣排除毒帶帶身邊可辟各種時疫

九粒之妙用若喉痛初起之時即含清醒丸九粒立覺滿口清涼毋須一二小時立能消腫止痛誠為善治喉症最便利之良藥日常服用永無喉症之患

十粒之妙用如遇暴寒暴熱之時風邪易感致患泄瀉痢疾腦脹神昏嘔吐痰寒發熱者服清醒丸十粒立能表理清爽諸病消散夏秋之間日常服用可辟時疫惡毒費銀一角可保一人平安若費銀一元可保一客平安

清醒者乃清人之心竅而醒人之意趣凡開闢名媛類多鬱悶肝火上升時患頭暈腦脹服清醒丸拾餘粒覺心胸舒暢三餐有加醒脾健胃宿食漸消清火平肝醒快怡然清醒丸者乃救急排疫之良藥無論危急重難如霍亂吐瀉吊脚子午絞腸等症似法吞服立能起死回生萬無一失幸勿輕視服法一切詳列仿單

伶界聯合會廣告

本會係前月九日（星期日）晚開第三次大會，經選舉明所有籌備會中一切進行方法，均已就緒。現在本會事務所設在廣西路新大戲園第三弄一百廿六號門牌。凡紳商軍學各界同好，願來本會者，請向該處接洽。此佈。

每日下午一時至五時為度入會無費。惟繼續常年會費二元，分上半年下半年兩季收納。再本會銀數，大洋一元二角，銅銀大洋六角。特此佈告。即希公鑒。

三月廿九日 流血紀念日大會佈告

三月廿九日（即陽曆五月十五日）我革命諸先烈義勇於廣州失敗流血之紀念日也。以七十二烈士之赤血，洗刷今日之國。其光凡我國民，孰不當共負其責。而民國開國之光彩，時落會各處。中國同盟會本部，於機關部發起。

痛以追悼之，誠敬以紀念之。同人爰於今日假新嘉坡古蘭紀念大會（本擬假張園）開會。屆時希小夥多來，共易其志。

以黃花之紀念章愛一男兒，共其哀。愛值茲盛興，幸毋後時。

之黨相據與論推挽實藉此以利灌輸
革命之巧創始於南方原其起點上海
自佔重要之位置今者黨會組合政友
黨革新之機實鑒鑒彥故以非商場
之眼光觀固吾人所足自慰者特不知
夜之視昔其趨向又將何如耳

[illegible]

女界之寶丹

羅威藥房

上海棋盤街

百六十九號

<p>英 洋 午 早 市 市</p> <p>七 錢 五 分 二 厘</p> <p>七 錢 五 分 二 厘</p> <p>七 錢 五 分 二 厘</p>	<p>錢 市</p> <p>三 百 五 十 五 兩</p> <p>三 百 六 十 五 兩</p> <p>三 百 六 十 五 兩</p> <p>三 百 六 十 五 兩</p>	<p>金 市</p> <p>三 佛 郎</p> <p>二 馬 克</p> <p>二 馬 克</p> <p>二 馬 克</p> <p>二 馬 克</p>	<p>四 個 月 電 匯</p> <p>德 國 電 匯</p> <p>四 個 月 電 匯</p> <p>美 金 電 匯</p> <p>四 個 月 電 匯</p>	<p>香 港 電 匯</p> <p>日 本 金 洋</p> <p>印 度 匯 票</p> <p>半 厘</p> <p>三 厘</p> <p>三 厘</p> <p>三 厘</p>	<p>花 衣</p> <p>通 州 花 衣</p> <p>太 倉 花 衣</p> <p>上 海 花 衣</p> <p>四 勝 花 衣</p> <p>北 路 花 衣</p> <p>北 路 花 衣</p>	<p>糖 市</p> <p>四 五 大 古 火 車 粉</p> <p>四 五 大 古 火 車 粉</p> <p>四 五 大 古 火 車 粉</p> <p>四 五 大 古 火 車 粉</p>	<p>芋 麻</p> <p>頭 號 春 麻</p> <p>頭 號 春 麻</p> <p>頭 號 春 麻</p> <p>頭 號 春 麻</p>	<p>皮 絲 烟</p> <p>瑞 隆 烟</p> <p>瑞 隆 烟</p> <p>瑞 隆 烟</p> <p>瑞 隆 烟</p>	<p>本 廠 紗</p> <p>廣 豐 紗</p> <p>廣 豐 紗</p> <p>廣 豐 紗</p> <p>廣 豐 紗</p>
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漁社	北京路	吳美利
江易園	小東門河浜	吳美利
許雪梅	大生紗廠	師範
盧伯華	公益里	學堂
汪啓我	長發棧	
張鶴第	廿四號	
	四馬路	
	洽降棧	
	三路馬	
	國民旅館	

各團體	新新舞台	十五日	追悼會	追悼黃花崗死義烈士
國民協會	泥城橋外事務所	廿八日	談話會	
怡界聯合會	南市新舞台	五月廿日	救亡商確大會	共籌補救之策
		下午一時		

●開會一覽表

滬上團體林立幾無日無開會之事本報特闢此欄尙希各鑒	四月廿七日	五月初一	赴北京	參議院
開會日期地點隨時報告以便列入藉省奔走通告兼備閱者之檢查				
團體	地點	會期	類別	附記

又	雙象	一百十八兩
又	六雀	一百十七兩
又	天官	一百八兩五錢
又	財神	一百十五兩五錢
又	日光	一百十六兩
又	三星	一百八兩
又	水月	一百十九兩五錢
又	月季	一百十五兩五錢
又	丹鳳	一百六兩二錢五分

油豆餅市

昨日由廠家開出船牛打油五件八兩
七錢 船牛豆油一千四百廿五兩
客幫各料沙青八百三十百八十四兩
車家棧牛豆油一百五十件八十九兩
客幫各舟升元二千石四兩一錢 車
家牛青五十石四兩車家船殼豆油六
百件八兩四錢五分 客幫船洋河豆
油二百件八兩六錢客幫牛井五百片

●來蹤去跡

上海一隅爲中國最繁盛之區工商巨子政客文人皆萃於是處每以區域廣闊人烟稠密高軒蓋止遯還爲難本報特設此門凡海上過客或於某日抵滬僑居何處或於某日離滬行抵何處均可投函登錄一覽而得以免枚杜道左之勞

大通 往長江 太古公司
順天 往盛海烟台天津太古公司
新倍利 往海參威 義勇
德和 往長江 怡和洋行

四月初一日出口輪船禮拜五					
吉和	海陽	海口	江新	襄陽九	三月三十日出口輪船禮拜四
往長江	往福州	往廈門汕頭	往長江	往長江	浦海門普陀
往烟台牛莊	招商總	太古公	招商總	太古公	金華
怡和洋	太古公	太古公	太古公	太古公	安慶
					飛鯨
					往牛莊
					往寧波
					往寧波
					寶紹

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

學林

●歐陽筆乘

羅兩峰峰後漢大椿兩先生一以畫名一以醫著未嘗以所學世世人亦鮮有注意者兩峰著我信錄融通儒釋以淨土為歸宿與大椿八木靈山之學如出一家惜別無著述可見耳洵漢宋實學佛所傳道德經注抉擇其精無支離僻隱之語其叙例有云老氏之學與六經旨趣各有不同六經為中古以後文修德治國用兵之法皆本上古聖人相傳之精意故其教與黃帝並稱其用其簡其效其速漢時循吏師其一二已稱極治誠學老有得之言當時諸儒紛驚於考據詞章未知從事於此也

政海

●各國公債行政考

凡關於公債之行政事務各國皆特設專局專科以掌之其上有國會中之國債委員會為高等監督其下則有代辦金庫事務之一大銀行以為之佐理此各國之所同其形式稍有出入則各國國情差別使然也我國國債言舉行公債而各種機關均未組織完備因述諸國成例以供參考

(一)英國之公債行政

英國於中央行政部中有國債委員會其性質與議會中之委員會略同專掌公債行政監督至於行政事務則悉委諸英倫銀行英倫銀行設一國債部凡公債皆登錄其上買債繳銀之後即給以草票持此草票即認為債權其債權之種類有永遠公債有年金公債有理財部證券有短期證券其募集則公告競賣法與開辦集法並行其償還則抽籤與買回並用

文苑

●彭尺木先生集外文

彭尺木先生集外文 彭尺木先生集外文 彭尺木先生集外文

神州報五週紀念

革命先驅 自由之祖 民國之祖 神州報五週紀念 藍天蔚祝 元年五月一日

●楊叔倫遺詩

楊叔倫遺詩 楊叔倫遺詩 楊叔倫遺詩

叢談

●天風雜綴

天風雜綴 天風雜綴 天風雜綴

神州之光

蔣尊簋

神州之光 神州之光 神州之光

神州之光 神州之光 神州之光

神州之光 神州之光 神州之光

指引去毒聖藥

指引去毒聖藥 指引去毒聖藥 指引去毒聖藥

指引去毒聖藥 指引去毒聖藥 指引去毒聖藥

止咳散血膏

止咳散血膏 止咳散血膏 止咳散血膏

止咳散血膏 止咳散血膏 止咳散血膏

此清醒丸的妙
用乃清與人的
精神既振人的
意趣九部小價
廉廣而效力絕
大無論有病無
病均可常服若
含化二三粒即
覺滿口芳香有
止渴生津調喉
化痰清肺通氣
凡喉痛牙痛初
起可含化十餘
丸立能消腫止
痛常含一二粒
可解紙烟癮有
開胃消食順便
理氣平肝健脾
凡男女老幼患
胃氣痛吞酸嘔
吐等症莫不立
見奇功

運於后	居家旅行	必不可少	頭暈目眩	酒醉煙癮	傷風咳嗽	胃弱肚脹	霍亂時疫	山嵐瘴氣	雷驚有限	確益非淺	樣包五分入九三十	五粒	小包一角入九八十	中包二角半入九二	百四十粒	附送藥銀匣一只	大包五角入九五百	附送度銀銅匣一只	玻璃二角入九二百	連單兩贈二元以上郵	費免取如二元以上可	打九折五元以上可打	八折匯兌不通可以郵	代價九折計算	如願訂約經理者另有	優待批發奉告
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各埠藥房均有發售所海馬路四上總經均貨京藥各

華底福面香一東捕路四上行總經均貨京藥各

堂光里惠對品首房老馬海所發售有號廣房埠

康安此有 精滑遺夢 藏敵不敢 方真敦釋

金剛百鍊丸

本藥係由名醫精心研製，專治一切虛損、陽痿、早洩、遺精、腰酸背痛、四肢無力、精神不振、失眠多夢、頭暈目眩、耳鳴眼花、食慾不振、消化不良、大便溏薄、小便頻數、婦女月經不調、赤白帶下、子宮虛冷、久不受孕等症。功效神速，誠為補腎壯陽之聖藥也。

藥房廣告

[illegible]

總發行所 上海 中法大藥房

服一針全眼口

艾羅補腦汁

治主

治主

一治面部腦氣筋不足致患口眼歪斜

一治眼部腦氣筋不足致患瞳人大小內障昏花迎風流淚綠水瞳人反背諸症

一治頭部腦氣筋不足常患頭重頭疼及偏正頭風

一治牙床腦氣筋不足齒牙脫落咀嚼無力等症

一治耳內腦氣筋不足耳聾閉塞耳鳴耳聾

一治婦女子宮病赤帶白帶經期遲速疼痛終身不育等患

一治男子陽痿精寒滑精等患

定價

大瓶 二元 每打二十元

小瓶 一元二角半 每打十二元

寰球第一常備神藥

化食消毒排瘴防疫最大長處



●常備活寶唯有仁丹

仁丹係日本醫界之泰斗醫學博士三輪德寬先生並醫學博士井上善次郎先生合議靈方不惜巨貲專撰高貴之藥料在於廣大完備之仁丹製藥廠嚴正重督行度脩故以其藥効卓越真稱寰球獨步

仁丹一粒無限之佳味優秀之芳香忽覺精神爽快連天服用仁丹能健胃整腸預防惡疫於未發日本陸海兩軍醫總監實驗於軍隊特頒交証明功效文憑而日本並諸外國貴顯高官均賜雅愛朝夕服用以爲衛生上不可少之活寶誠有緣故也

夫瘧疫者多感染於腸肚不舒之人

留神衛生之士必要常備仁丹須臾亦不可離左右也

諸公請立刻試服以知如何靈効顯著

唯現無病之人

●上船搭客	●出門旅行
●防人病客	●時疫流行
●時宜須備	●此藥方寸
●時不可離	●左右也

目價

大盒	中盒	小盒
五元	三元	一元

傷食肚痛嘔吐極烈服仁丹三四粒直靈



仁丹主効

●傷暑中寒 ●癩痞瀉飲
●水土不服 ●酒醉船暈
●腹痛吐瀉 ●頭痛目眩
●卒中昏倒 ●虛弱貧血
●食積不消 ●時行瘟疫
其外一切危急諸症俱服此丹即能消毒除疫真有起死回生之神效

婦人衛生書不取分文奉送



牌標之處也

即能可達健康

進無限步

一日不離連服者

故遇良藥不可不服不可怠飲

早晨飲中將湯者進一步
晚間飲中將湯者進一步

不過乃一條路

其路者即是中將湯也

有病之婦人無論何人

如欲行平平坦々滑流之路
一無障礙而得健康者

凡有病勿迷亦勿惑

均是一條路



主治功能

- 中將湯善治子宮各病
- 中將湯善治月經各病
- 月經安行服中將湯最効
- 經來腹痛服中將湯最効
- 處女初行經能治各果病
- 月經愆期非中將湯不効
- 倒經能使血脈歸止
- 白帶赤帶非中將湯不治
- 產前產後中將湯不可少
- 孕婦服中將湯能養血保胎
- 中將湯能養衛任調和八脉
- 中將湯能去子核子脂各病
- 中將湯能固本養精之功
- 中將湯有保腎助陰之功
- 中將湯能治憂鬱病

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National Herald

ANNIVERSARY EDITION, MAY 15, 1912

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SECTION

FOUR
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The National Herald

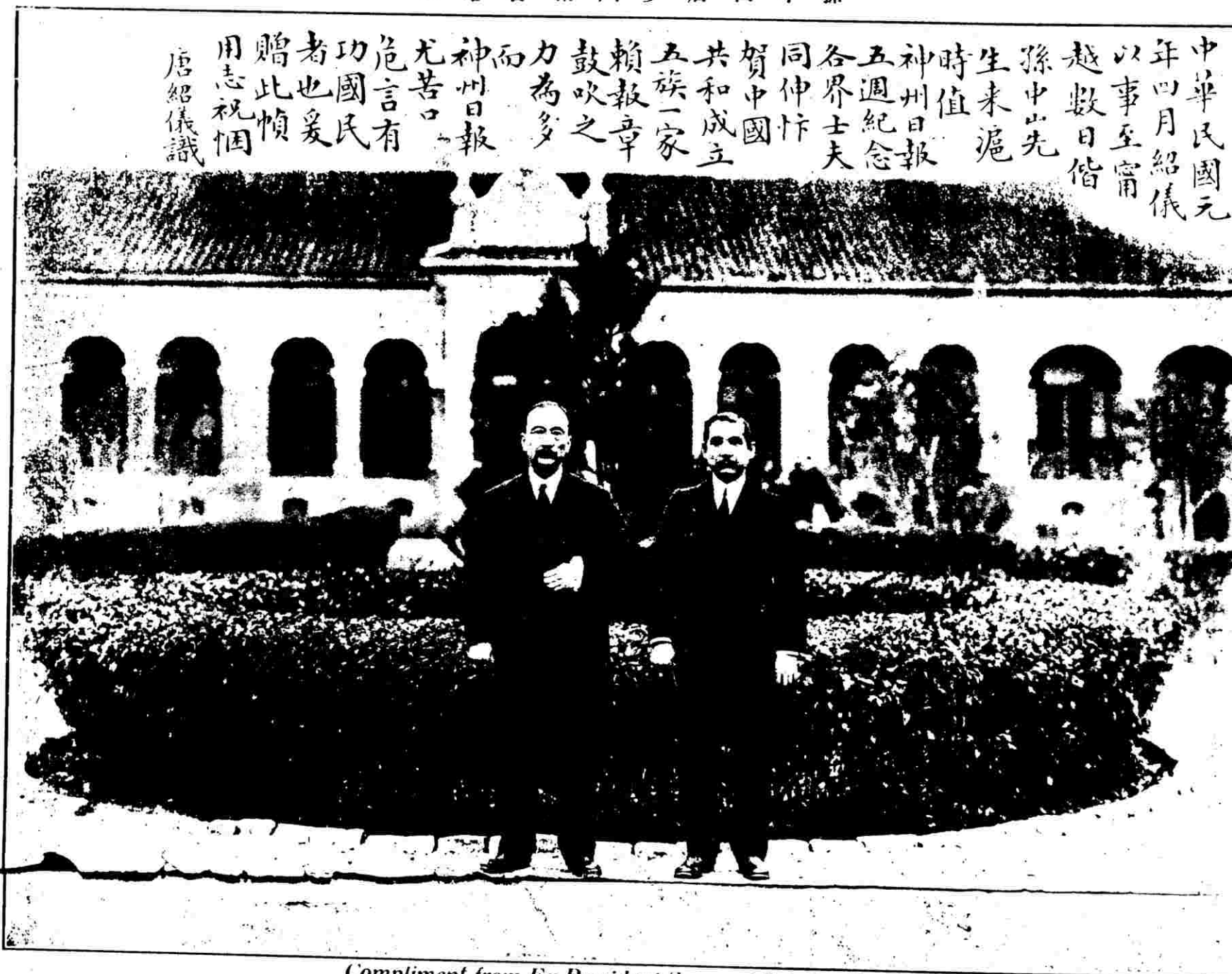
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Compliment from Ex-President Sun and Premier Tung

Our Aims

An existence of five years is not a long life. Yet for a paper like ours to have lived so long in spite of all the difficulties which are peculiarly ours, is a good cause for congratulation. We are glad today we are able to celebrate its fifth anniversary. For the last four years, similar occasions were given due importance, but more or less with the same sentiment, as there was nothing unusual to take place until last October when the Revolution broke out. But on this day of the first year of the Republic, we have special reasons to be more in an excited state.

To our Chinese readers, no word is necessary in regard to the objects of the National Herald. They are only too vivid to escape detection. But our foreign friends, owing to linguistic difference may have not yet been informed of our aims. We therefore avail ourselves of this opportunity to present to the public our twofold purpose, for which we have been laboring most strenuously under all unfavorable conditions.

One of the objects of the National Herald is to encourage smart transaction of international affairs by the government. By this, we do not mean that we favor passive submission on the part of the government to foreign demands, so as to avoid possible complications. Far less, do we favor shifting or procrastination, a mistake often made by the Manchu Government. Nor do we favor the practice of Machiavelian principles. What we favor are frankness and promptitude in the conducting of foreign affairs. These simple truths were so often neglected by the Manchu Government that we felt it our duty to constantly call its attention to their importance.

The second purpose of the Herald is Revolution, by which it is meant the overthrow of the Ching Dynasty and the establishment of a Republic. This radical program we advocated from the very beginning, not because we had greater racial prejudice against the Manchus; nor because the Manchus refused to satisfy our fancy with some measure of reform. In fact, we had a National Senate organized; we had the Provincial Assemblies convened; we had a constitution granted; and we had hundred and one other reforms promised. But these changes could be of no avail, when the Government took them up only half-heartedly. We therefore came to the conclusion that if China was to be rejuvenated, the Manchus must go. Hence we preached the doctrine of Revolution. It is true that we did not openly create the Anti-Manchu sentiment, as it would only involve us in difficulties for no purpose, yet our writings were such, that any sensible person could feel the touch of the revolutionary spirit.

The Manchu Regime is gone; the Republic is established; and a new era is ushered in. On entering this new age, the National Herald must follow the nation and make a new start. But the important problems which China is to solve are so numerous that it is almost impossible for us to single out the most significant ones to be our aims. However, the proverb that bystanders can see things better still lingers in our memory. Our foreign friends must be in a better position to tell what China at present most needs. We, therefore, request them to be good enough as to give us advice, in writing or otherwise, as to the best way we shall serve our country and the world.

To Our Patrons

On this occasion, we beg to offer you our hearty thanks for all support you have given us and all favors you have done for us. We can assure you of our deep appreciation, and wish to state that we will continue the dignity of the paper by maintaining a strictly high standard. We solicit your further support, and you can do us no better favor than giving us advices from time to time. Contributions in whatever language will be gratefully received.

Notice

In commemoration of our Fifth Anniversary, a theater party will be given next Saturday afternoon, May 18, at the Hsin Hsin Fu Tai (Chekiang Road new theater). Invitations have been sent out to all guests, but members of the foreign community who are interested in our paper and wish to attend the function, will be admitted, but tickets of admission must be first secured on application to our main office, 166 Shantung Road.

Souvenirs will be distributed.

A Word of Thanks

The National Herald begs to acknowledge with thanks the numerous felicitous messages received on the occasion of its Fifth Anniversary, including those from President Yuan Shih-k'ai, Vice-president Li Yuan-hung, ex-President Sun Yat-sen, Premier Tang Shao-yi, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, etc., etc. As they are all in the Chinese language, the reader is requested to refer to the Chinese section of this issue.

袁總統贈像



Compliment of President Yuan

黎副總統贈像



Compliments of Vice president Li

Historical Sketch

After five years, through struggles and persecutions, the National Herald is still able to appear this day before the public. In celebrating its Fifth Anniversary, the paper takes the opportunity of presenting a history of its short career and brief existence, showing the actual work it has done. Born under very extraordinary circumstances, inspired by a patriotic motive and per se with a national spirit, it has passed a very precarious and critical life threatened several times under official ban to stop publication and having made sacrifices not only in money and property, but also in valuable time and human lives. Yet in spite of all these trying circumstances, it has fought the fight and gloriously won the game.

Founded in 1917 under the auspices of Yu Yu-jen, Yeh Tsong-yui, Wang Sir-zen (P. N. Wang), Tsao Tsong-hwai, and Lin Man-tsung, the paper had been under careful and thoughtful consideration for over ten months before the publication of its first number. This step was taken in view of the large number of short-lived papers that advocated the same cause. But hardly had two months elapsed, a destructive fire burned down its entire premises, and in consequence of which it was found impossible to pacify the shareholders. Further, the revolutionary doctrines it had preached detracted many a man from having any personal connection with it. Under such circumstances when dollars and cents were not forthcoming, it should die a natural death. But there was the will, so the way. The cause was not allowed to slip away, without accomplishing some definite end; and presently Mr. Yu, who later served in the capacity of Vice-President of the Board of Communications under the Provisional Government, left Shanghai to work for the revolutionary campaign, and Messrs. Yeh and Wang by disposing their own property put themselves at the stake. Under the editorship of men who received almost no compensation for their work and printed elsewhere, the paper appeared once again after a short extinction.

Then followed a series of persecutions to the National Herald. In 1908 when Governor En Min of Anhui was assassinated by the revolutionist Hsu Hai-ling, the action was strongly defended by the paper and this aroused the suspicion of the Manchu Government. Had it not been in the International Settlement, the official ban would have been pronounced. Later, the suppression of the "People's Will" 民呼報 called forth vehement denunciations as a violation of the right of free speech, and upon the request of Tantai Wang of Hangchow, Tantai Tsai took steps to close the paper. This was only saved by relieving Editor Ho from the staff, who was nominally held responsible for government opposition. Finally the notorious Indian case was censured by the paper as an atrocious crime against humanity and notice were served on it by the Shanghai Municipality, and by winning the case in the law court, it continued its existence.

Thereupon Mr. Yeh went to Honan and upon the failure of the revolutionary outbreak, he committed suicide by drowning himself. Meanwhile Mr. Yang Doh-sung, who had served as the chief editor, a very brilliant mind educated in Japan who originated the bomb case on the High Commissioners in Peking but escaped without detection, had gone to England for the Canton case, but on account of its failure, he followed Mr. Yeh's example, only to the Atlantic. This was a terrible blow. Mr. P. N. Wang was thus left single-handed in a very awkward position. To fill the vacancy of Mr. Yang, the services of Mr. Wang Yuan-tsung were secured, but because of his writings against the Manchu Government in wholesale butchery of the revolutionists in Canton, the then Viceroy of Liang Kiang Chang Jen-tsung undertook to suppress it. Fortunately by offering various explanations and excuses and by deferring the viceregal order, it was able to continue its existence. Finally the Revolution broke out in Wuchang, and the cause of the paper first realized on any grand scale.

This concluded the history for the past five years giving the large facts only. Incidentally we may mention the stand taken by the paper immediately after the death of the Dowager Empress. When Yuan Shih-kai was dismissed and Prince Ching installed, much unfavorable comment was expressed, resulting in crossing swords with the then Shanghai papers, which were mainly pro-Ching or rather anti-Yuan. But since then what has been their attitude toward the Manchu government? Recent events have shown the justification of our action in defending Yuan so it is unnecessary to repeat the old story.

So we have achieved our cause, at least the destructive part. A word might be said about its future. With the Revolution, much has disappeared automatically, but reconstruction must be proceeded in order that this nation might be saved. The paper will exert its influence along this line. Further, it will maintain a rational policy by denouncing all self-interesting pursuits, but defending and promoting everything that is progressive and useful. Its interests are not sectional but national, not sensational but rational, not individual but general.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINESE INDUSTRIES IN RAILWAY MATERIALS ETC

BY JOHN E. HALL

FOREIGN OBSTRUCTION AND CONTROL

During the past three years many Chinese engineering concerns have begun to see the possibility of the Chinese manufacturing their own railway requirements, and a careful inspection of the conditions and results of such a policy being carried out, will no doubt be of interest to all Chinese who have given thought to the industrial development of their country.

The various agreements drawn up between the Chinese Government and the British and Chinese Corporation show that the question of China manufacturing her own railway supplies was anticipated and the clauses bearing on this subject from the Loan Agreements are not without interest in view of the recent developments and the placing of the orders during the past two years.

The Shanghai Nanking Railway agreement states: "With a view to encouraging Chinese industries, Chinese materials are to be preferred as also the products of the Hanyang Ironworks, provided price and quality are suitable."

The Canton Kowloon Railway Agreement states:—

"With a view to encouraging Chinese industries, Chinese government and other materials are to be preferred, provided price and quality are suitable."

The Tientsin Pukow Railway states:—

"With a view to the encouragement of Chinese industries, preference will be given, at equal rates and qualities, over British, German or other foreign goods to Chinese materials and goods manufactured in China. No commission will be paid on such materials and goods."

The Hu Kiang Loan Agreement states:—

"With a view to the encouragement of Chinese industries, preference will be given, at equal prices and qualities over British, French, German, American and other foreign goods to Chinese materials and goods manufactured in China, such cases being left to the decision, in consultation with the Engineers in Chief, of an inspector appointed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications. No Commission will be paid on the purchases of such Chinese materials and goods."

In the case of the Shanghai Nanking Railway and the Canton Kowloon Railway the management of the line, including construction, is vested in a board or committee of joint management, but in the cases of the Tientsin Pukow and Hu Kiang Lines the construction and control are vested entirely in the hands of the Chinese themselves and it is in the clause giving the Chinese this control that rests the salvation of a very important Chinese industry, or industries, all connected with the building and equipment of the lines.

Having now seen from the Loan agreements that Chinese materials and industries are in all cases to have preference, we now proceed to show that instead of this being done that Chinese industries and prestige have been considerably injured by the way in which recent orders have been placed.

About one year ago, the Tientsin Pukow Railway asked for prices for twelve third class coaches, and the lowest price was received from a Chinese works who were prepared and able to construct the whole of the coaches and underframes and deliver them within the contract time. Instead of being awarded the whole order this Chinese works was given only two of the coaches and the remainder were given to the Shanghai Nanking Railway at considerable higher price. The Shanghai Nanking Railway made only the woodwork of the coaches and the steel underframes etc., were ordered through their purchasing agents Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co. from abroad. By this system of ordering a large amount of work was sent abroad which could easily have been done by Chinese firms and Chinese workmen. In addition to this the Chinese were compelled to pay a purchasing commission of five per cent. on the material ordered from abroad whilst on the materials purchased in China no commission is paid. The loss to the Chinese in this one order cannot have been less than 6,000 taels in money in addition to the loss of work which might have been given to Chinese works and workmen.

It is easy to see that a Foreign merchant firm have no interest in encouraging Chinese industries when they get 5 per cent. commission from the Chinese for materials and work purchased from abroad and no commission on goods purchased in China.

It will no doubt be said that the Shanghai Nanking Railway is also a Chinese concern and that in placing the orders with this Company encouragement is given to Chinese industries. It is however, well known that up to the present the Shanghai Nanking Railway has been run at a great loss each year, last year the loss amounted to about 600,000 taels, and it is impossible for Chinese industrial undertakings to successfully compete with a concern which loses six lacs a year. It should not be forgotten also that any loss in working the Shanghai Nanking Railway has to be made good by the Chinese themselves. It therefore does not matter much whether the railway loses more in building coaches or not as if they lose money the loss falls on the Chinese themselves.

It has always been recognised in Foreign countries that the railway companies should not be allowed to compete with the manufacturers in building locomotives and coaches. They are allowed to build their own requirements only as it has been proved that if the railway companies are allowed

to compete with commercial enterprises that the industry will be crushed. In England no railway company is allowed to compete in this manner and the fact should be well known to all the foreigners and firms connected with the Shanghai Nanking Railway.

A further investigation of the small order placed with the Chinese firms alluded to above shows that the foreign railways engineer have adopted a policy of placing obstructions in the development of this large and important industry. The Engineer in Chief of the Tientsin Pukow Railway asked that certain portions of the coaches should be made a certain size and when he was asked what the size was he replied

that it would save delay by writing to London to obtain the dimensions. Such a reply was of course ridiculous. The size was known by the Engineer-in-Chief who was at Nanking, and he caused considerable delay to the Chinese company by making them write to London for it. When further coaches were required he advised the directors of the Tientsin Pukow Railway not to place any further orders with the Chinese company as they were slow and not able to deliver in time. How could they deliver their coaches in time when the Engineer-in-Chief had deliberately caused the delay himself by refusing to say what he wanted? Such actions show plainly the policy of the foreign railway

engineers towards the Chinese, and their industries. In order to obtain control of the spending of the money on Chinese railways the foreigners have repeatedly stated that the Chinese are unfit to control the spending of these large sums, yet here is an instance in which the foreign engineer has given misleading advice to his Chinese directors with the result that the railway company had to pay a much higher price for their coaches and in addition a grave slur was thrown on the Chinese ability to do the work themselves. Reports of a very disparaging nature have also been made to the British Minister at Peking by the Engineer-in-Chief and Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co. stating

that the Chinese company could not carry out the work of building coaches with speed or ability. Such reports are absolutely untrue and can only injure Chinese industries and prestige in a very serious manner.

After the coaches made by this Chinese company had been delivered the engineer insisted on stupid and ridiculous alterations being made before the coaches would be accepted and he again reported in a very misleading manner to the directors of the railway company. These ridiculous alterations were insisted upon only on the coaches which had been made in China. The coaches made abroad were not required to be altered. This was done to make it appear that the Chinese coaches were wrong and so a further excuse could be found for refusing to give Chinese firms further orders. No fault or complaint is being made against the Chinese directors. They have appointed a foreign engineer at a large salary to advise them and it is on his advice that they have acted. The appointment of the foreign engineer was insisted upon by the banks and firms who made the loan to the Chinese for the building of the railway and this engineer gave wrong advice leading to the benefit of those banks and merchants firms.

Another instance in which foreign merchant firms may control and seriously injure the railway industry is that of acting as purchasing agents for the railways and also as agents for manufacturers abroad. It is only natural that a merchant firm acting as sole agent for a manufacturer abroad will endeavour to sell this manufacturer's goods and to keep other manufacturers out of the market. If they can get the railway engineers to specify their goods they at once have a monopoly and can increase the price sufficiently to prevent Chinese or other concerns from getting business. An instance of this kind has recently been proved in which a foreign firm having a sole agency for goods specified by a railway engineer made the Chinese firms pay a much higher price for the same things than that charged to a foreign firm. The Chinese firm then has to increase its price to the railway company and must either lose the business or take a much less profit. The extra cost in any case goes into the pockets of the foreign firm, in addition to which the Chinese must pay the a commission for purchasing.

Great efforts are being made by the new Premier, Tang Shao-yi, to prevent the control of Chinese finances by the foreigners, yet here is an industry, and one of the most important to China, being controlled in such a manner that the Chinese commercial firms have no chance of competing whatever on equal terms and every effort seems to be made to damage the industry in its infancy.

During the past six years, China must have spent at least fifty million taels in railway materials such as bridges, rails,

and the greater part of this sum has been spent abroad and the Chinese have paid hundreds of thousands of taels commission their purchasing agents. The Chinese must see that these purchasing agents are not going to give up these large commissions if they can avoid it and it is not to their interests to encourage Chinese industries and purchase Chinese goods on which they get no commission. During the next ten years, China must spend millions of taels in purchasing railway materials, the greater part of which can be manufactured in China by the Chinese themselves. By doing so they would encourage their own manufacturers, save millions of taels in commissions, and also keep the money in their own country. Why should China provide foreign firms with orders at higher prices and pay these large commissions when their own firms and workmen are anxious and willing to undertake the work? Such a policy must keep China poor and under the control of the foreigner, and it therefore rests with the Chinese themselves to insist that their agreements with the foreign banks and purchasing agents shall be kept, and that where the Chinese can or will make the necessary requirements of the railways that they shall be given orders and be encouraged.

Sufficient evidence can be produced to show that every opposition and obstruction is being placed in the way of the development of this industry. The position is a very serious one indeed for China at the present time, as if those Chinese firms who have established themselves are shut out, as the circumstances indicate they will be, it will be a much more difficult thing to establish them later on when the foreigners have got the whole industry and business into their own hands.

The writer is of opinion that this industry is the first which should be taken up and organized by the New Board of Industry. It is a simple matter and the whole power is in the hands of the Chinese themselves if they will only avail themselves of the proper manner of using it. They could find profitable occupation and work for many thousands of their workmen and student engineers, develop a profitable and useful industry, and retain in the country millions of taels which are now spent abroad.

If a body of influential Chinese or one of the societies formed for the purpose of developing Chinese industries, will take up the matter, the writer will furnish them with actual evidence and figures to prove their case and show them that the development of this industry is a simple matter.

The writer has had many years experience with Chinese engineers and workmen and found them equal in every way to most foreign engineers and workmen. All they require is more opportunity and experience to fit them to compete on equal terms with the rest of the world.



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SAYINGS OF CONFUCIUS

SELECTED AND TRANSLATED BY N. T. T. "Learning without thinking is labor lost; thinking without learning is perilous."

"When a man is not in the habit of saying to himself: 'What shall I think of this? What shall I think of this?'—I can indeed do nothing for him."

"To see what is right and not to do it is cowardice."

"To search into mystery and to act miraculously—which may be mentioned in future generations with honor—are not what I want to do."

"The path of man is not far away from man. When men try to pursue a course which is far from man, that course is not The Path of Man. In the Canon of Poetry, it is said: 'In hewing an axe-handle, is hewing an axe-handle, the pattern is not far away.' Grasping one axe-handle, to hew another, if they are looked apart, they may appear to be far apart. Hence, the virtuous man cultivates men according to man's pattern and as soon as they change to the right, he stops. To exercise to one's utmost his inner conscience and to do to others what he wishes from others, is not far from the path of man. What is not wished to be done to yourself, do not do to others."

"There are three friendships which are beneficial, and three which are injurious. Friendship with the upright, friendship with the sincere, and friendship with the much learned and widely experienced—these are beneficial. Friendship with the man of specious airs, friendship with the insinuatingly soft, and friendship with the glib-tongued—these are injurious."

CONCORDANCE OF THOUGHTS CHINESE AND WESTERN

The Golden Rule
What you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others.—Confucius.
Whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.—Christ.

Internationalism
All within the four seas are brethren.—Confucius.
All are children of God.—Christianity.
All beneath the heavens are one family.—Chinese.
Above all is humanity.—Western.

Knowing and Not Knowing
When you know a thing, say that you know it; if not, say that you do not.—Confucius.
But let your speech be yes, yes, nay, nay.—Christ.

Home
At home, even for a thousand days one does not feel weary about the enjoyments; abroad for a short time, one finds his inseparables.—Chinese proverb.

Business-like
Every melon-seller avers that his melons are not sour.—Chinese.
No seller cries stinking fish.—British.

Importation vs. Home Product
Ginger grown in one's own garden is never so pungent as those in another's yard.—Chinese.
A prophet has no honor in his own country.—Bible.

Co-operation
One man's plan is short; two men's plan is long.—Chinese.
Two heads are better than one.—English.

Customers First
The lady who sells fans shelters her head from the sun with her fan.—Chinese.
The blacksmith's horse and the shoemaker's wife go barefoot.—English.

Circumspction
Think thrice before you act.—Confucius.
Look before you leap.—Western.

Cause and Effect
The sea does not ruffle when there is no wind.—Chinese.
Where there is smoke, is fire.—English.

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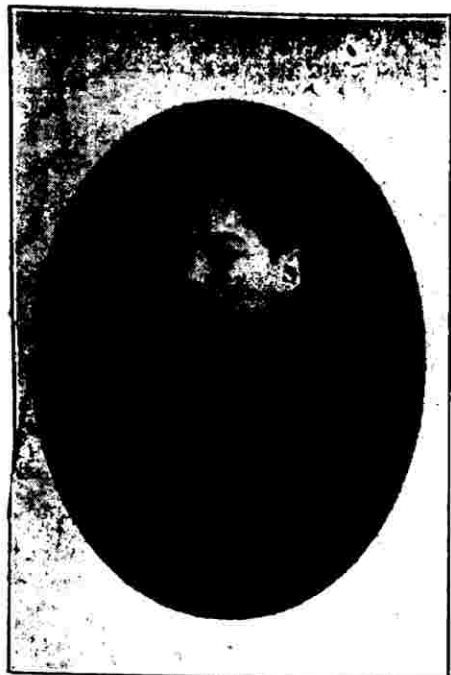
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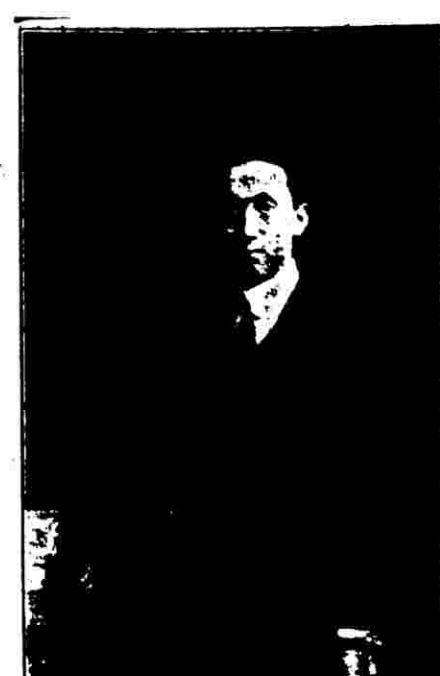
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Some Chinese Mottoes

TRANSLATED BY MISS RUBY SIA.

Two Oughts:—In the practice of virtue you ought to take a high stand. In your intercourse with men, your position ought to be unassuming.

Two Should-Nots:—The month should not speak of such things that ought not to be done. The heart should not conceive such things that ought not to be spoken.

Two Little:—By paying little attention to trifling affairs, you will seldom err. By little use of empty talk you will avoid transgression.

Two Not-Amisses:—Do not seek a miss and your heart will be at peace. Do not act amiss and your body will be at ease.

Two Never Will-Haves:—If you wait until you have a surplus before you exercise charity, you will never have such an occasion. If you wait for leisure before you engage in study, you will never have such an opportunity.

Two Better-Thans:—One act of self-restraint is better than one hundred battles and one hundred victories. One moment of silence is better than ten thousand words fitly spoken.

Two Nothing-Likes:—If you do not wish people to hear there is nothing like keeping silence. If you do not wish people to know, there is nothing like refraining from action.

Three To-Considers:—When the young consider that they will grow old, they should give all diligence to study. When the aged consider that death is at hand, they should be zealous in giving instruction. When in possession of wealth you consider that it may pass away, you should be untiring in charity.

Three To-Promotes:—Promote happiness by being content. Promote health by keeping a light stomach. Promote wealth by cutting down expenses.

Three Must-Nots:—Integrity is a prime requisite in an officer, but he must not be haughty on account of this and be uncivil to those who are corrupt. Attention is carelessness on the part of those in authority, but they must not give attention only to great things and despise those that are small. Diligence is a sine qua non for persons in official employ, but they must not begin with diligence and end with indolence.

Three It-Is-Pities:—It is pity to have made no acquisition of knowledge during one's life. It is pity to have idled away today. It is pity for one's body to become a wreck.

Three No—That-Cannots:—When there is mutual repentance there is no resentment that cannot be dispelled. When there is mutual desire there is no union that cannot be effected. When there is mutual animosity there is no calamity that cannot be brought about.

Four Goods:—Be a good man. Do good works. Read good books. Speak good words.

Four Fundamental Principles:—Economy is a fundamental principle in the management of a household. Education is a fundamental principle in the elevation of a family. Harmony is a fundamental principle in the regulation of a household. Conformity to right principles is a fundamental principle in the preservation

of a family.

Four Plans:—The plans of a family depend upon harmony. The plans of a life depend upon diligence. The plans of a year are made in the spring. The plans of a day are made in the morning.

Four Preserves:—If you possess wisdom and intelligence, preserve them by an artless demeanor. If you have merit sufficient to overshadow all under heaven, preserve it by yielding your rights in favor of others. If you have courage and strength sufficient to excite the dread of the whole world, preserve them by a timid behavior. If you have wealth without bounds, preserve it by an unassuming deportment.

Four May-take-the-Place-Ofs:—Freedom from care may take the place of honorable distinction. "Early to bed" may take the place of riches. Contented steps may take the place of a carriage. Satisfaction of hunger may take the place of meat.

Four Selfs:—The want of self-respect brings disgrace. The want of self-restraint invites trouble. He who is not self-satisfied receives advantage. He who is not self-content becomes very learned.

Four Spirit:—To love one's parents with the same spirit with which one loves his wife would be very filial indeed. To defend one's country with the same spirit which one would defend his family would be the very perfection of patriotism. He who would reproach himself with the same spirit with which he would reproach others would seldom be found at fault. If we would consider others others with the same spirit with which we consider ourselves, harmonious relations would be maintained inviolate.

Four Don'ts:—Don't associate with men who are not virtuous. Don't take things to which you have no right. Don't talk about what you have not seen. Don't carry out intentions which are bad.

Four Do-Not-Says:—Do not say that you may deceive even in one of your thoughts, for you must know that there is the scrutiny of Heaven, Earth and the Gods. Do not say that you may treat a single word with levity, for you must know that before and behind, on the right and the left, there are eyes giving heed. Do not say that you may indulge in dissipation for a single moment, for you must know the reward of misery or happiness extends to your posterity. Do not say that you may treat any one thing with indifference, for you must know that it involves serious consequences to your body, your family and your life.

Five Recognizes:—Recognize kindness. Recognize doctrine. Recognize the will of Heaven. Recognize error. Recognize good fortune.

Five Limits:—If you recognize the limit of speech, your faults will be less frequent. If you recognize the limit of plays and sports, your sorrows and regrets will be less frequent. If you recognize the limit of want and fancy, covetous desire will be less frequent. If you recognize the limit of joy and rejoicing, misery and ruin will be less frequent. If you recognize the limit of eating and drinking, sickness will be less frequent.

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The Manager.

A PROPOSED REMEDY FOR THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN CHINA.

By Y. S. TSAO.

From the Chinese Students' Monthly.

In pursuance to the proposal of discussing three momentous problems, China has been facing and will forever face until they are satisfactorily solved, the writer proceeds to approach the above proposition. It is not without misgiving that he attempts to give a possible solution, for it is meant more as a suggestion to furnish some grounds for the mental exchange of views with his compatriots. It stands to reason that this topic belongs to the department of economics, and those among us who are taking Finance, Banking, Currency and the like are especially requested to lend a helping hand in an earnest endeavor to furnish data and express their opinions upon the following passages:

That the once boasted land of wealth has been changed suddenly into a land of poverty; that the vast sums required annually to pay our national indemnity; that the increase of importation of foreign merchandise dumped into China; that the decrease of exports due to rivals in the silk and tea industries; that the various reform measures require large sums of money to carry out; all these have combined to sap China of her surplus wealth. Of the numerous schemes in raising money to meet the deficit, the final resort has been foreign loans, which have proved to be fraught with political complications. To raise taxation has been a failure in many cases, and memorials for the provincial officials have been constantly seen requesting the central government to reduce or even suspend the levying of taxes on account of the poverty-stricken conditions of the masses.

study into our difficulties. It stands to reason, therefore, that the future financiers of our country should so thoroughly prepare themselves as to be able to take a leading part in the solution of the same.

It was the pleasure of the writer to have an academical discussion on finance with a student who is specializing in the science of economics. The question was raised as to the first and best way to recognize our finances, and in the opinion of my friend



Drawn by our own Artist



A View of The Tai Mountain—Py Pinghung

Under such a predicament even veteran financiers would shrink from the responsibility of being Cancellor of the Exchequer. Our financiers of the old school have great difficulties in getting a comprehensive hold of the financial situation, partly due to the strong native bank guilds, the power of the provincial authorities over taxation, the corrupt method of levying taxes, and the present chaotic monetary conditions. The returned students, with a good book knowledge of finances, have not had enough experience and prestige to be able to accomplish very much. Foreign advisers, while versed in the financial conditions of their own countries, have not been able to solve the problem for us very satisfactorily; and though what they recommend is evidently in the right direction, the practical method of procedure evidently will not be known until we engage a few of them to make a thorough

the creation of a government tobacco monopoly would be the most effective one. We would leave the author of that idea to advocate that policy, while we would here suggest three main lines of procedure:

1. Monetary Reform.
 2. The Creation of a National Banking System.
 3. Improvement in Taxation.
- (1.) Within the last seven years a great deal has been said upon the monetary reform and the three possible solutions are:
- A. A universal silver standard.
 - B. A universal gold standard.
 - C. A gold exchange standard.
- Prof. Jenks of Cornell, in his article on "Monetary Conditions in China" (The Chinese Students' Monthly, December, 1909), gave a very concise and valuable contribution on this subject and every student in finance would do well to have it

plausible scheme to adopt, as it will lead to the gold standard easier; but unless we have a pretty big hoard of gold to begin with, and unless we have some very expert and faithful foreign financier to advise us, it would be a difficult problem to stem the drain of gold, though Prof. Jenks assures us that "in case there should be a drain on the gold reserve, it is much easier to replenish it." While we advocate the gold exchange standard as a means to an end, we believe any of the three methods if adapted as a universal monetary system would facilitate and increase domestic commerce; and besides the minting of token coins and the printing of paper money would materially increase the volume of currency in the country.

(11.) The monetary reform cannot be carried on successfully without the creation of a national banking system. It stands to reason, that in order to facilitate transac-

tions every town of any size should have a national bank. Here we will have to absorb the native banks and cash shops, which would require a considerable amount of tact and diplomacy to accomplish. Besides, the system of national banks, savings banks, trust companies, and postal savings banks should be established far and wide in order to increase deposits for capitalizing great industrial enterprises. Then, and then only, may we expect a considerable decrease in foreign loans. A more lengthy discussion on industrial development will be conducted in the next issue of the Monthly. An attempt will then be made to show how these three momentous questions, namely, Army vs. Navy, Financial Reform and Industrial Organization are all intimately related.

(III.) Lastly, the levying of taxes ought to be imposed. It has been estimated that if the internal revenue system is purged of its present corruptions, the revenue would be increased several hundredfold. To be conservative, it ought at least to increase by ten to twenty times. We have to acknowledge the fact that in order to eradicate the "squeeze" system the officials and tax collectors must be properly remunerated for their services.

With regard to external revenues, the present custom service is quite efficient; but even here we might make a tariff revision with foreign countries to increase the tariff on the bulk of imports by 5 per cent. ad valorem. Foreign nations are beginning to realize that unless Chinese industries are given a chance to thrive, the purchasing power per capita will decrease considerably, and so it is to their future commercial welfare in considering for a reasonable tariff revision. In conclusion, it might be said that the above three systems would only be an empty frame-work, if it is not filled in by a substantial industrial development. For it is only by furnishing productive labor to the masses may we expect to increase the wealth per capita and thereby swell taxes, multiply deposits and maintain a gold standard.

The Manicure Lady

"George," said the Manicure Lady, "did you ever see any of them pannier skirts?" "I have saw a lot of skirts in my time," said the Head Barber, guardedly, "but never called them no names."

"But these pannier skirts ain't girls, explained the Manicure Lady. "They are regular skirts, you know, George, the garment, not the girl. They are flounced with at the top, and kind of stings at the bottom. The old gent says that they are hoop skirts with the reverse English, whatever that means."

"He means," said the Head Barber, "hoopskirts are big at the bottom and small at the top, and the reverse English makes them big at the top and small at the bottom. All of them new fashions make me sick anyway. Let's talk about the weather, or weather are we going to have racing again or baseball. What do I care about dresses? My wife can't afford over three of them year, and she can't wear over one of them at a time. Go easy on the modest murmurs."

"Souls like yours, George," remarked the Manicure Lady, "is not capable of understanding the pretty things of life like pannier skirts. All you can think of, from what I hear of your conversation around here, is how to make a four-ball combination in a pool game or how to dope a winner on the track from past performances."

"Most men is the same, for that matter," Wilfred was saying just the other night that he couldn't see no sense in them no skirts, all big at the top and all small at the feet. He said that he thought it was just the opposite to what it ought to be, according to the law of averages."

"Wilfred says that he has a new poem about the different styles of women's dress and he was reading the poem to us last night. It made the old gent take his hand and go over to the corner where the light shine brightest, but I thought it was kind of good. This is how it goes:

"Oh, woman, in our hours of ease
You spend for clothes what'er you please
When debts and landlords make us sore
You always spend a trifle more."

"That's enough," said the Head Barber. "Gee, I wish a live one would come. Three shaves this morning and not a tip standard."

An Unsolicited Letter That Tells Its Own Story

Shanghai, January 18th, 1912.

Advertising Manager,

CHINA PRESS,

Present.

Dear Sir,

It might interest you to learn that of late we have received a number of orders and inquiries for articles advertised in the CHINA PRESS, and that thus it has been proved to us that these advertisements were very helpful to us.

We have advertised in a number of other daily and weekly papers for several years, but we find that none of them has brought the results attained through your paper.

Yours faithfully,

(Name on request)

SEVERAL letters similar in sentiment are in our files, though we shall probably not print any of them. A newspaper can be "advertised by our loving friends" as well as a certain food product. The writers of those letters are undoubtedly responsible for the pleasant comment of our service to advertisers that is heard throughout Shanghai's business community.

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The service of this department is at the disposal of every CHINA PRESS advertiser.

Mr. Bizz, His Faithful Employee And The New Stenographer

By Winsor McCay

